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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants:
GARTH J.S. COOPER

Serial No.: 07/715,031

Filed: June 10, 1991

For: TREATMENT OF
DIABETES MELLITUS

Art Unit: 189V

Examiner: Lester L. Lee

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Honorable Commissioner of
Patents and Trademarks,
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.56 and 1.99, Applicant hereby makes the following document of record in the above-identified application. A copy of the following document, which is listed on the accompanying form PTO-1449 (submitted in duplicate), is enclosed herewith. Applicant respectfully

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C.

20231 on 11-15-91
(Date of Deposit)

Bradford J. Duft, Esq.
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Bradford J. Duft
Signature

11-15-91
Date of Signature

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requests that a copy of form PTO-1449, as considered and initialed by the Examiner, be returned with the next communication.

The European Patent Office cited the following three documents as technological background: Pettersson et al., 119 Endocrinology 865-69 (1986); Westermarck et al., 127 American Journal of Pathology 414-17 (1987); and Westermarck et al. 140 Biochemical & Biophysical Research Communications 827-31 (1986). Both Westermarck et al. documents have been provided. Applicant hereby provides the Pettersson et al. document.

DISCUSSION OF THE DOCUMENT

Pettersson et al. note that the physiological function of CGRP is still unknown. They report the localization of CGRP antisera to intrapancreatic nerves and subpopulations of islet cells in mouse and rat. They also report the inhibition by CGRP of plasma insulin levels. The authors state that the mechanism underlying the CGRP effect on insulin levels is unknown and offer a variety of explanations. CGRP may have a direct effect on

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pancreatic cells, or it may act indirectly by stimulating
sympatho-adrenal activity, lowering plasma calcium, inhibiting
gastric inhibitory polypeptide secretion, or stimulating
somatostatin secretion.

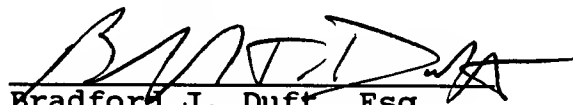
REMARKS

The above reference does not disclose or suggest the
inventions described and claimed in this application, including
the use of amylin in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and
hypoglycemia.

Respectfully submitted,

LYON & LYON

Date: 11-15-91

By: 
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